tablishment of a life-saving station on assimilate with ease and safety." Ocracoke island, on the coast of North Carolina, also was passed.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

Strong Argument Against the Admission of Chinese Laborers.

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Senator Fairbanks on the Chinese

to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers | ace, and was deemed unwise. to the United States and to any territory under its jurisdiction. The prohibition, however, does not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent therein, or property of the value of \$1,000, or debts of a like amount due him officials, teachers, students, merchants and travelers for curiosity or pleasure. "It cannot be doubted that we have an

safeguard our citizenship against contami- | ing immigration of Chinese laborers to the nating influences from any quarter of the territory of the United States, and the emglobe, More than this, the duty to preserve | barrassments consequent upon such immithe purity of the currents which vitally af- gration, now desires to negotiate a modififect the standard of our citizenship is plain | cation of the existing treaties which shall and imperative. Our national policy has al- | not be in direct contravention of their ways been a broad and generous one. We | spirit. ters those vicious, immoral and undesirable elements which would not add to the | prohibit it. well-being of our society. The restricted classes have been few, indeed. We have depaupers, or persons liable to become a pubmoral turpitude, polygamists, assisted immigrants, contract and Chinese laborers. except those which prohibited coolie trade. question will insist that our present immi- | followed gration laws are unduly restrictive. The exclusion of the elements indicated would regard for our own welfare. During the 1901, 487,918 were added to our population | They were largely instrumental in con- | dren, more to the future strength and majfrom abroad, or enough to found a city structing the railways which connect the esty of the Republic than all of the myriad | the statute books until Dec. 7, 1904 (when nearly two and a half times larger than the Atlantic with the Pacific. The States of the material things which surround us. large as the combined cities of San Fran- origin, would have lain dormant but for may elevate our people to a higher and cisco, Portland and Seattle. RATE OF IMMIGRATION.

"At the rate of our immigration for last in six years enough to found a State as large and populous as the State of Indiana. preciable number of Chinese, and the query naturally arises: What would be the total annual immigration with no restrictive laws safeguarding the Pacific coast against the

ers from admission. This policy has found | the United States." its expression in treaties and in the statutes of the United States. Our treaty relations with the Chinese empire cover a period was in 1844. This was superseded by the treaty of 1858. Later came the treaty of 1868, known as the Burlingame treaty, by agree that for a period of ten years, beginwhich was recognized the mutual right of | ning with the date of the exchange of the citizens and subjects of the two powers to the purposes of curiosity, trade or permanent residence. It was agreed that each government should by law make it a penal | States shall be absolutely prohibited. offense for any one to take the subjects or citizens of either into the country of the not apply to the return to the United States

consideration of the subject as dealt with selves against a larger and more rapid in-

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Cooler in Northern Indiana-Showers in Southern.

For Illinois and Indiana-Fair and cooler in

Monday fair, with cooler in south portions; fresh | United States and residing therein. west to northwest winds. For Ohio-Showers on Sunday, with higher

temperature; Monday cooler; fresh to brisk south winds on the lower lake.

Local Observations on Saturday, Bar. Tp. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre.

p. m29	82 52 74	South.	Lt. R. T
Maximum ter	mperature, 5	8; minimu	m tempera-
Comparative	statement of precipitation	of the mean on April	n tempera-
Normal			Femp. Pre. 51 0.12 46 T

eparture since April 1 W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director.

Saturday's Temperatures.

Saturday's remperatures.				
Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p.	
Abilene, Tex	56	81	0.40	
Amarillo, Tex	54	80		
Cairo, Ili	42	66		
Chattanooga, Tenn	56	66		
Chicago	28	53		
Cincinnati, O	36	60		
Concordia, Kan	44	26		
Davenport, Ia	40	56		
Denver, Col	42	70		
Des Moines, In.	40	64		
Dodge City, Kan	48	78		
Dubuque, la	42	62		
El Paso, Tex	55	86		
Fort Smith, Ark	48	80		
Grand Haven, Mich.	25	40		
Grand Junction, Col	34	70		
Kansas City, Mo		76		
Lander, Wyo	100	56		
Little Rock, Ark	46	78		
Londaville, Kv	40	62		
Memphis, Tenn	44.	73		
Modena, Utah		70		
Nashville, Tenn	42	66		
North Platte, Neb	33	64		
Cklahoma, O. T	50	84		
Omaha, Neb	40	68		
Parkersburg, W. Va	34	56		
Pittsburg, Pa	35	54		
Pueblo, Col	rre ob	76		
Rapid City, S. D	28	36		
Falt Lake City	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.58		
St. Louis		66		
Santa Po N M	COLUMN TRANSPORT	100.00		

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Springfield.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg; Augusta Victoria, from Genoa; L'Aquitaine, from Havre: St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherhourg, Sailed: Mesaba, for London; Mongolian, for Glasgow: Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Umbria, for Liverpool: Lahn, for Naples and Genoa; Patricia, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Bretagne, for Havre. BOSTON, April 5.-Arrived: Sylvania, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Sardinian,

from Glasgow, via Halifax. LIVERPOOL, April 5 .- Arrived: Campania, from New York. Sailed: Saxonia, for New York.

CHERBOURG, April 5 .- Sailed: Philadelphia, from Southampton, for New York.

GENOA, April 5 .- Arrived: Hohenzollern, from New York, via Naples. ANTWERP, April 5 .- Sailed: Kensing-

ton, for New York.

pagne, for New York.

A bill to authorize the es- of industry and society can take up and

"It became obvious in 1880 that the Pa-1889 was agreed to, restricting the admission | to our laborers, was dictated purely in the interest of American labor and American citizenship. The Chinese were so unlike our own people in tradition, in religion, in habits and customs, that they would not assimilate with us, and their admission in such vast and "Mr. President, the pending measure is increasing numbers became a great men-TREATY NECESSARY.

"It was perfectly evident that the unretherein and pending settlement. The bill ency would be to depress unduly the wages does not prohibit the admission of Chinese of American labor. The necessity for the absolute right to enact such laws as will | States, because of the constantly increas-

have been hospitable to all of those born | "The first article of the treaty was as fol- if we should enter upon a policy of admisbeneath alien skies who desire to come and | lows: 'Whenever, in the opinion of the gov- | sion of vast numbers who must surely tend make their homes with us, and for many | ernment of the United Staes, the coming years we imposed upon those seeking ad- | of Chinese laborers to the United States, or mission no conditions or restrictions what- | their residence therein, affects or threatens soever. Millions from abroad have been to affect the interests of that country, or to We have but to recur to the events of the added to our citizenship and have partici- endanger the good order of the said counpated in the development and upbuilding of | try or of any locality within the territory our Nation. In comparatively recent years | thereof, the government of China agrees Congress has deemed it a wise policy to | that the government of the United States | discriminate and to exclude from all quar- | may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely

nied admission to idiots, insane persons, Chinese exclusion with his veto, because he but our first duty is to our own country. ic charge, persons with a leathsome or | national faith, among other things, said: dangerous contagious disease, persons who | 'Our Intercourse with China is of recent have been convicted of a felony or other | date. Our first treaty with that power is infamous crime or misdemeanor involving | not yet forty years old. It is only since we | We find our chief pride in the character and acquired Callfornia and established a great There were no restrictive laws prior to 1875, | may be said to have broken down the barriers which fenced in that ancient mon-"No one who gives serious thought to the archy. The Burlingame treaty naturally

"This treaty, it will be remembered, was Feb. 5, 1870. Under the spirit which inspired last decade the total immigration to the United States. No one can say that the indeed, our chief glory. It means more to United States was 3,615,163. During the year | country has not profited by their work, us, more to our children and to their chil-Pacific slope are full of evidences of their coming to our shores to make a city larger | industry, Enterprises, profitable alike to the | end and aim of the Republic. We establish than the city of Cincinnati, and nearly as capitalist and to the laborer of Caucasian schools and found universities that they it is thought by Congress and by those most equainted with the subject that it is best tutions, and who will support and defend year there will be added to our population to try and get along without them. There them, and transmit them unimpaired to may, however, be other sections of the posterity It has been a part of our national country where this species of labor may be making the proposed experiment it may be | We have made them joint sharers with us the part of wisdom, as well as of good faith, in the blessings and opportunities with with reference to this fact.

"In 1894 the friction between our own citithe immigrants who have come to us have | that a further modification of our treaty been intelligent, well-disposed people, de- relations was deemed essential. The Chisirous of building homes among us, and of | nese government expressed a desire, in view uniting their fortunes with ours in the full- of the 'antagonism and much deprecated est degree. They come mainly of their own | disorders to which the presence of Chinese abovers has given rise in certain parts of "For some years it has been the policy of the United States, * * * to prohibit the the government to exclude Chinese labor- emigration of such laborers from China to

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

"The provisions of the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers are as follows:

other without their free and voluntary of any registered Chinese laborer who has lawful wife, child or parent in the United message to the Congress, called attention | \$1,000, or debts of like amount due him and to the desirability of some modification of | pending settlement. Nevertheless every the Burlingame treaty. 'The lapse of ten such Chinese laborer shall, before leaving years,' said he, 'since the negotiation of the | the United States, deposit, as a condition of Burlingame treaty has exhibited to the no- | his return, with the collector of customs of tice of the Chinese government, as well as the district from which he departs, a full periment of immigration in great numbers | property, or debts, as aforesaid, and shall to us whether or not we shall have in him race, religion, manners and customs, habi- treaty as the laws of the United States | Destroy it or corrupt it and our chief glory tations, mode of life, segregation here, and | may now or hereafter prescribe and not in- | is gone feited. And such right of return to the circumspect recognition in renewed nego- | States; but such right to return to the | do so, I do not believe that there is a rightthat to the apprehension of the Chinese | cases where, by reason of sickness or other | for cheap production-production with degovernment, no less than our own, the sim- | cause of disability beyond his control, such | creased labor-who does not put the query ple provisions of the Burlingame treaty | Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable | to himself, 'What will be the result when may need to be replaced by more careful sooner to return, which facts shall be fully we shall have a surplus of labor?' A surmethods, securing the Chinese and our- reported to the Chinese consul at the port | plus of labor is in the nature of a calamity. the United States. And no such Chinese la- of the serious probabilities that often borer shall be permitted to enter the United | faces us the proper officer of the customs the return certificate herein required. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Forecast for Sunday

"It was further provided that-The provisions of this convention shall not affect | duced, is obvious. It may be said that the the right at present enjoyed of Chinan subjects, being officials, teachers, students merchants, or travelers for curiosity or we admit those from whose ancestors we to the Chinese. Mr. Kahn, of California, morth; showers in south portions on Sunday; pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the pare descended, and who, speaking largely,

fication of existing laws and the rules and regulations which have been promulgated undigestible mass. by the Treasury Department to carry such laws into effect. The rules and regulations have been suggested by experience in the have been found necessary to give the laws effect, and to prevent the ingenious and systematic efforts which have been made ers for curiosity or pleasure, excepted by continually to evade them. The executive | the terms of the Gresham treaty. department has experienced great difficulty in circumventing the efforts which have been systematically made to secure the admission of prohibited classes. Organizations | the excepted classes, and it has become have been and are now maintained in China and the United States for the purpose of securing the admission of Chinese through our ports contrary to the letter and spirit of the law. Fraud and bribery have been employed in every conceivable form to evade the law and the rules and regulations issued by the Treasury Department, and the vigilance of our officials has failed to exclude all that should have been debarred. The vast extent of our boundary line along the Canadian and Mexican borders, and the admission of the excluded classes, makes it exceedingly difficult for our officers to exclude all who should be denied admission. 'It was made apparent to the committee that agencies are now established which undertake, for a consideration of from \$200 to \$400 per capita, to secure entrance into the United States of Chinese who are within the prohibitions of the law. These rich inducements make it necessary, in order that the policy of the United States with respect to Chinese exclusion may be made effective, that the laws should be carefully

of the department charged with their en-"Some of the provisions of the bill may seem to be unduly drastic, yet they are before the Senate, would erect homes such only as experience has suggested. They are such in the main as are now found necessary to enforce existing law dom, France, Germany, Scandinavia and and to prevent its evasion. To those who other European countries? respect and obey the law they will not seem burdensome; they will seem severe only to and Chinese labor is unequal. The two start those who wish to nullify it and to secure in the contest upon an entirely different the wrongful admission of Chinese for the large profit which the nefarious traffic of-

and regulations were adequate and that it and labor, educate his children, and his was unnecessary to enact them into the ashes are to repose here among his kinform of a statute. But experience has shown that they are not regarded by some officials with that respect which they have some foreign land. The Chinese laborers are for the written law, and that they are too not without points of merit. They are doreadily and easily set aside by those who | cile, patient, and have remarkable power of are appointed to administer them.

PURPOSE OF A BILL. from the well-settled and well-known policy of the government. It is a policy the be ashamed to see him obliged to live upon. full purpose and scope of which is as well known in the Chinese empire as it is known unfair competition with alien cheap labor.

"It is with especial pride that we joint mony as to the wisdom of this policy. The to the fact that our labor is better paid than the labor of any other country. Our lation of the very principle and purpose of HAVRE, April 5.— Sailed: La Cham- scale, upon the generally accepted theory rise to our standard the case would be difand belief that well-paid labor means bet- ferent. But experience unfortunately dem- feet at the base and will weigh thirty tons.

the subject of exclusion, and the treaty of | which will inevitably result in lower wages

"The Chinese empire is teeming with a population of some 400,000,000 of human beings. With many it is a struggle for the barest necessities of life. It is a notorious fact that many of the people there live upon that which no decent American would wish one of his own countrymen to be obliged to subsist upon. The great Chinese ports are but twenty days from San Francisco, Portland and Puget sound. Transportation facilities are ample, and the cost is moderate. The opportunities in this country are so much greater and more inviting than in China, that countless thousands would seek our shores were restrictions re-

fords are very well known in China, and he agencies which are now so fruitful in levising means to evade existing laws would soon send her vast numbers to invade our labor markets.

NOTHING IMMORAL IN EXCLUSION sion of those who do not tend to elevate our past few years to find the amplest assurance of American friendship for that great sought her dismemberment and the distribution of her provinces among the powers of the earth, the United States stood first and foremost in favor of the preservation most enlightened progress and prosperity. strength and power; not in numbers only, greatest national strength and chief glory. quality of those who constitute the 80,000,000 of American citizens. "If numbers alone constituted the real

strength of a nation, China would, indeed. be one of the strongest, one of the most puissant upon the face of the globe. "We value our broad fields, our great cities. They stimulate our pride, but above

and women who are in love with our instiwhich a beneficent Providence has favored us; but we should not invite those who will "We have heard much recently of the been built and cities have been founded there. We read in the decennial census of our tremendous progress, and the eye of will be required to accommodate our rap-

idly increasing numbers. "We must not be too prodigal of our opwell husband them for the future. Not for | the Chinese empire in 1904, and that, in conthose of us who stand here to-day, but for | sequence, the measure before the Senate those who shall follow us, and to whom we thereafter may be in derogation of any owe a supreme duty.

OUR FIRST CARE. "Our first care is to our own country and born alike. Our policy toward those of foreign birth, as I have hitherto said, is a Article II-The preceding article shall thus liberal, have we no rightful concern be furnished by said collector with such the elements of good citizenship? What were our country without its citizenship?

We can conceive of no worse misfortune satisfaction of the collector of the port at | than a great country with labor unemwhich such Chinese subject shall land in | ployed. A surplus in the labor market is one

States by land or sea without producing to | "That American labor is displaced by the admission of Chinese labor, and that the to the extent that Chinese labor is introof European labor, but in the latter case and expressed the feeling of repugnance are readily and fully incorporated into our ease we have no racial elements in common. They do not harmonize with us. Upon their admission they become an undigested and

'The pending bill is intended to carry into the public law as the policy of the United States, recognized in the Gresham treaty and sanctioned by the almost universal udgment of the people, the absolute exlusion of Chinese laborers. It recognizes as entitled to admission Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants and travel-"It has been found in the administration

of the law that Chinese laborers have been smuggled into the country as belonging to necessary to define such classes so as to prevent a gross abuse of the privilege. A SERIOUS OBJECTION.

"A most serious objection to the admission of Chinese laborers is the general disregard of the home relation, with all of its humanizing and ennobling influences. The American home is, indeed, the unit of the Republic. In the final analysis, great issues large profit to be made by the successful | which engage our attention from time to time, in fact the destiny of the Republic, are determined at the American fireside. Abolish the American home, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Immigration which ignores this great potential fact is a serious menace, and is not to be de-

"The immigrants who have so materially added to our national strength have come mainly from those countries where the home and family relations are sacred, and they have built among us frugal and virtuous homes whence wholesome influences framed and made to meet the requirements | have permeated the entire community. The home is, indeed, the Nation's supreme defense. Can you conceive that the Chinese, who are excluded by the terms of the bill throughout the country, as has been done by the immigrants from the United King-

"Competition between American labor

plane. The American laborer must have better clothes, better houses, better food. His wants are more-thank God for that!and they must be supplied. He is to live dred. What he earns is to be spent here among his own countrymen and not in endurance, but their necessities are few and easily satisfied. They are but human machines of the lowest order. They may, if need be, subsist upon what the American laborer throws away-upon what we would "The Republican party adheres to the wholesome doctrine of protection against and the country itself is the amplest testiadmission of Chinese laborers whose condition is so far below ours is in flagrant vio-

ter citizens and a better country than we onstrates that they continue upon a lower could possibly enjoy if wages were forced to plane, and the inevitable tendency is to a low standard. A low wage market is most | bring American labor to their undesirable undesirable. It is not in the interest of level. Can it be possible that American incific coast was in danger of invasion from either capital or labor, and we shall fail in bor and Chinese labor can work side by the densely populated empire of China, and | our duty if we shall open the way to the | side, the one receiving less than the other our government was obliged to deal with free admission of Oriental cheap labor, in wages and subsisting upon much less than the other? It follows as night the day that the lower paid and lower fed will cause his higher paid and better fed competitor to come down to his unfortunate condition. Against this we enter our protoward the Chinese empire: we do it out of national self-respect and in our national self-interest, and no one can justly challenge the wisdom of our policy.

"We enter upon no denunciation of the Chinese empire or upon any wholesale arraignment of her subjects. There are Chinese scholars of renown, statesmen of ability, merchants of honor and sagacity, The opportunities which this country af- but they are not of the classes which are

"We exclude contract laborers from all countries. No contract laborer, whether from the United Kingdom or any country in continental Europe or elsewhere, is per- dently was done by professionals. The Hall mitted to enter the gates at Ellis Island. The exclusion of Chinese laborers, whether nder contract or not, is dictated solely by the same motives and in the interest of

gested that the present bill should terminate with the expiration of that treaty. The sixth article of the treaty provides that-This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and if, six months before the expiration of said period of ten years, neither goverament shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

"It thus will be seen that unless one or shall elect to terminate the treaty and notify the other to that effect six months before the expiration of the period of ten years, the treaty will continue in full virtue and effect an additional decade. So. whether the treaty shall terminate in 1904 will depend upon the fact as to whether either of the powers parties thereto shall

denounce it at the end of the first ten years. vention of the terms of the treaty, and it is ever it deems that the public welfare shall so require. It may allow it to stand upon the treaty may be terminated in the dislimit of the treaty, or longer as it shall cannot be said to contravene any of our international obligations for it but gives force and effect to the provisions of the treaty.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE. "Our policy of the exclusion of Chinese necessity for more land and for more terri- | term of twenty years. If it shall be thought been largely occupied. Homes have exclusion policy should not rest alone upon an act of the Congress, then, in advance of the expiration of the treaty, a supplemental or additional treaty may be negotiated by prophecy can already see how soon the the two governments, which shall fully unoccupied places, comparatively small, acknowledge the right of the United States to maintain in full force the policy embodied in existing treaties and laws. "If there be any just apprehension that

treaty obligations, we may assume that the duty of negotiating treaties devolves under its citizenship, native born and foreign and timely steps to negotiate a treaty which shall sanction the right of the Conwith the subject of the exclusion of Chinese

"The necessity of an early enactment of the pending measure is urgent. On May 5 next the act approved May 5, 1892, known as the Geary law, and which continued in force the then existing laws, will expire, and the executive department will be without the requisite authority and power to debar from admission the Chinese whose exclusion is so essential in the interest of the laborers of the United States upon the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

"Mr. President, that the Congress has the most plenary power to enact into law the bill before us there can be no doubt, for the nherent attribute of national sovereignty Our laws with respect to the exclusion of Chinese laborers should be stringent, and they should be so administered that they empire, for it will avoid inevitable friction and discontent and the disturbance of those friendly relations which always have subsisted and which now happily exist between the two great powers.'

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Brick, of Indiana, Speaks in Favor of Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration in the House throughout to-day, general debate being closed. Without exception the speeches were favorable to rigid exclusion the author of the bill, was gratified during day at reaching an understanding by the Pacific coast people will be accepted men who attempted to rob the Kinsey only amendment at issue is on the sailors' | Hall, of Markle, Ind. clause and this, by agreement, is to be sub-Mr. Brick, of Indiana, in his speech, re-

erred to the contaminating influence of the Chinese and to the necessity as a means of self-preservation and of self-defense of excluding the Chinese. ern Bridge Company to construct a bridge | tion whatsoever. across the Ohlo river at Allegheny City, Pa., and to authorize the Kansas City

Northeastern & Gulf Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Parkville, Mo. Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, from the committee on elections, presented the report on the Horton-Butler contested election case from the Twelfth Missouri district, which declared the seat vacant. The minority were

given three weeks in which to file their

Horse Thief to Be Tried for Murder.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5 .- Ben Wade was released from the penitentiary to-day, after serving eighteen months for horse stealing, and was immediately rearrested and taken to Toledo by the sheriff of Lucas county Wade will be tried for complicity in the murder of the Sullivan sisters at Toledo a number of years ago. The murder, which was committed for the purpose of robbery was a most brutal one. Wade was the leader of a notorious gang of horse thieves that operated in northwestern Ohio and was sent to the penitentiary by Ben Landis, a member of the gang turning State's evidence. Wade now claims that Landis was the leader of the gang that killed the Sullivan sisters and says he is willing to tell all he knows about it. Landis is in jail in Darke county under indictment

Colgrove's Condition Serious.

ST. PAUL, April 5.-Prof. F. A. Colgrove, of the State University of Washington, who cut his throat with a razor while on the way to the city on a delayed Great Northern train, continues in a serious condition at the City Hospital. His mental condition is alarming, and he is violent at times. His wife is expected in St. Paul to-morrow from Hamilton, N. Y. It is proposed to keep Mr. Colgrove at the hospital until he is in a conditoin to proceed to his home in

Lieut. Ashbridge's Body Recovered. DETROIT, Mich., April 5 .- The body of Second Lieutenant William Ashbridge, Fourteenth United States Infantry, who was drowned in Detroit river Thursday, together with First Lieutenant Howard S. Avery, was recovered to-day. The river is

being dragged for Lieutenant Avery's body. A Sherman Granite Sarcophagus. MANSFIELD, O., April 5.-The executors of the estate of the late Senator John Sherman have placed an order for a massive sarcophagus on the Sherman lot in

JAY COUNTY PRIVATE INSTITUTION LOSES MORE THAN \$3,000.

Building Damaged and Safe Wrecked -No Clew to the Thieves-Claypool Suspect Arrested.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 5 .- The Bank of Pennville, at Pennville, Jay county, twelve miles from Portland, was burglarized at an early hour Saturday morning, the cracksmen escaping with their booty, this amounting to \$3,200, without leaving the least tangible clew behind. The work evisafe containing the currency was blown, the three doors being forced open, the explosion which wrecked the inner one being American labor and of American civiliza- so severe as to throw fragments of the door through the front of the bank buildthe law should operate beyond the term ing. Following the explosion, the robbers of the Gresham treaty of 1894, it being sug- quickly ransacked the safe and escaped

The explosion was heard by some of the people who live near the bank, but not a great deal of attention was paid to it. The burglary was about, it is supposed, 3 o'clock in the morning, but it was not known until three hours later. T. J. Cartwright, a resident of Pennville, came out of his home about 6 o'clock and

noticed that Lee Bowmen's blacksmith

shop, just across the street from where he lives, was open. He walked over and saw that some nocturnal visitor had been there. Just then John S. Emmons, cashier of the Bank of Pennville, came down the street, and Mr. Cartwright called his attention to the fact, and suggested that something might be wrong at the bank, knowing that cracksmen often obtain their heavy tools at some shop. Mr. Emmons hurried over to the bank, and his first glance told the story. The front of the building had been punctured by the flying pieces of steel, and ie whole place was in confusion. The bank building is a frame structure, about forty by twenty-two feet, and two stories igh, the bank occupying the lower room. Entrance to it had been obtained by placing a crowbar under one of the rear windows and prying upward, thus breaking the fastenings. There are two safes in Hall, the latter containing the money and the former books and papers. It was to the Hall safe that the cracksmen turned their attention. Each safe weighs about

The dial on the outside door had been

knocked off, so that the combination could be successfully manipulated; then the secand door, one of sheet steel, was drilled through and the lock forced off. The third preed next. The door was drilled, nitroglycerin poured in, and the heavy mass of steel blown open by the use of a fuse. Mr. Emmons and others who were first on the scene found a sledgehammer, crowbar, cold chisel and a drill. All of these had been taken from the neighboring blacksmith shop of Lee Bowman, with the exception of the drill. Near by was also a cake of coap, which was used to fill the cracks around the safe doors. The books of the bank were gone over as speedily as possible, the discovery being made that the robbers had got away with about \$3,200. Quite a little money-perhaps two hundred ilars in all-was found scattered on the bank floor, this being mostly in fractional oins. In the safety vault, where the curbills of large denomination-fifties and he like-practically burned up. The Mossler safe was untouched. All of the loss is covered by insurance, the bank carrying \$5,200 on deposits in the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York and \$800 on

The bank is a private financial instituon, the stockholders being A. C. Lupton, Hartford City: Mrs. Adelma Lupton, of Pennville; Mrs. W. C. Horn, of Pennville, and Orier F. Gemmill, of Pennville. The ank carried deposits to the extent of \$110 .-000, but kept its government bonds and valuable papers in the Blackford County Bank at Hartford City, and its surplus in that bank and the People's Bank of this city. It hardly ever carried over \$5,000 in cash. Notice of the robbery was sent to all the urrounding towns. Communication was lso established with those interested in the astitution. This accomplished, little could e looked after until the arrival of A. C. Lupton, of Hartford City, who arrived a little after 9 o'clock, having with him several thousand dollars in currency. Upon receipt of this business, so far as paying out money was concerned, was resumed.

Nebraska Bank Robbed.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 5 .- The State Bank at Ruskin, Neb., was robbed of \$200 in cash and a bundle of notes last midnight. The burglars, supposed to be five in number, gained entrance to the bank by prying up a window and then opening the rent doors of the building. Holes were drilled in the doors of the safe and charges of nitroglycerin exploded. The explosion blew both doors off and made access to the noney box easy. A number of citizens who ttempted to prevent the escape of the men were ordered back at the muzzle of revelvers. Four men were arrested this afternoon at Geneva, one of whom has been identified as having been in Ruskin yester-

Another Suspect Under Arrest.

WARSAW, Ind., April 5 .- Joseph F. Brown, a saloon keeper of Packerton, Kosciusko county, was arrested by Sheriff Smith and brought to the jail here to-night. which most of the amendments proposed by | Brown is charged with being one of the by the committee. This probably will lead | Bank, at Claypool, on Thursday morning. to the withdrawal of the minority bill and | He is the second suspect now in jail here the passing of the majority measure. The on that charge, the other being Ernest R.

Gen. Lee Not Seeking Cuban Mission. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 5 .- Gen. Fitzhugh Lee authorized the Associated Press to say that he is not a candidate for the position of minister or consul gen-Bills were passed to authorize the West- eral to Cuba. He seeks no diplomatic posi-

Pretty Is an adjective which seems to have be-

come monopolized by the young lady at the typewriter. It is astonishing what an array of beautiful women are found in stores and offices. In fact, the

typical American beauty will be found sitting at the typewriter rather than lolling in a carriage in the park. And yet this

pretty young girl needs always to be reminded that "beauty is only skin deep," unless it roots in health. When the health is undermined by womanly diseases, the luster soon passes from the eyes, the cheeks

grow thin, the

body loses its

plumpness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases which weaken women and which destroy their strength and beauty. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation

and ulceration and cures female weak-

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus and menorrhagia, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past, but if I should ever have any re-turn of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle, and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sich



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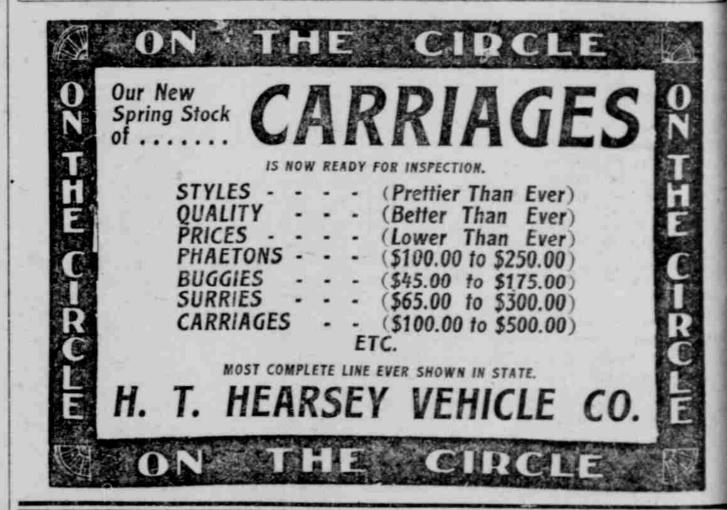
GERRITT A. ARCHIBALD 38 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.



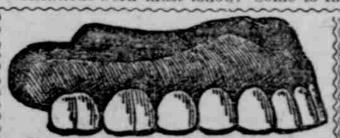
January 1, 1902.

TAFT'S DENTAL PARLORS,

Dear Sirs:—On the morning of Dec. 26, 1900, you extracted twenty-two teeth for me, using your Vitalized Air for painless extraction, taking impressions for plates in afternoon of same day. On the following day you placed a full set (both uppers and lowers) of teeth in my mouth, which I am still wearing. The extraction was entirely painless and free from after bad results. The teeth have surpassed my expectations. I am still wearing them and have never taken them out for anything except to clean them daily. I take great pleasure in recommending your method of extraction as well as your tooth building to all who are in Very truly, need of dental service. (Signed) WALTER B. GREEN. 1187 River Ave.



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